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NO. 14.

OXFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.
Messrs. Goodnow & Phelps—
Gent.—The Secretary of the County Temperance Society, pursuant to a vote of that association, requests that you will give publicity to the following in the Observer:—

The Temperance Society of Oxford County, celebrated their first anniversary on the seventh of July last at Waterford.

The officers of the last year were chosen for the year ensuing. A large and highly respectable assembly were convened and appeared to receive much satisfaction from the performances of the day. An able and eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Hurd, of Fryeburg, which met the universal approbation of the assembly, and a copy was requested, by the Society, for the press. Other appropriate performances as usual on such occasions, were had and the good people of that village and neighborhood fully demonstrated the truth of a modern doctrine, that unaffected civility and the most friendly hospitality, are not, in the least degree, dependant on the use of ardent spirits in social circles.

The following resolutions were offered, seconded and each supported by addresses from several gentlemen present and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the enterprise in which the friends of temperance are engaged, is an enterprise of humanity and benevolence.

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance has been essentially promoted by the union of its friends in the formation of temperance associations; and that it is therefore the duty of all who are disposed to promote the cause, to associate themselves with a Temperance Society when it may be practicable.

A Report from the Executive Committee was made and accepted and a vote passed to request the proprietors of the two newspapers of this County, the Christian Mirror and Zion's Advocate, and Genius of Temperance, to publish it in their several papers. Those gentlemen proprietors will please to consider this notice as the request thus made to them.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Temperance Society of Oxford County, on this their first anniversary, are happy to greet their brethren with feelings of joy and gladness; and of gratitude to him who has permitted us once more to assemble to consult measures for the fulfillment of one of the great duties which he has enjoined upon us.

The institution of Societies for benevolent purposes, is often found to arise in an extraordinary flow of benevolent feelings and a more than common zeal and resolution to give effect to those divine emotions. It is not seldom that the exuberance of these emotions stretches far away from the other energies of the human character, which are found to be necessary to their support. Hence we find too often associations springing up under influences, pure and holy and spreading far and wide the sweetest fragrance; yet, for the want of more substantial nourishment and from the effect of extra excitement, we see them fade in the very midst of their beauty and die in the germ of their usefulness.

We have not much reason for believing that ours is not altogether of this character; for it came forth not at the call of vain anticipations; nor by the force of redundant sensibility. It was rather from deep conviction of the propriety of the measure, of the sacredness of the duty, and of the importance of the object. It was not ushered into life by the congratulations of the many, for they stood aloof some crying out that it was chimerical in the extreme—some that it was unnecessary and useless and some even said that its ultimate object was an invasion of natural rights. Bad men passed by, throwing stumbling blocks in our way and slandering our purposes. Good men, yes, even good men, stood by the wayside, some surprised at our presumption; more doubtful of our success and questioning the propriety of our principles. And there were some who had heretofore engaged in the cause of Temperance, finding that the majority had not come over, left us to join the enemy in a surer search of popular favor. Yet with all these things against us, we have lived through one short year and now at it close have the pleasure to meet the congratulating smile of a benevolent community, and many who once were, if not open enemies, at least doubtful friends. Our success has not, to be sure, been commensurate with our wishes; for we find still arrayed against us, an army of prejudices, always ready for combat and thousands of disguised traitors willing to paralyze our efforts. Self interest, that which seeks its own and not another's good, is continually in search of means to counteract our enterprise; and those who have not sufficient boldness of char-

acter to confront us, seek by indirect means to effect their object.

We had contemplated making at this time, a Report of a statistical nature, that would have presented the subject of intemperance in all its bearings and relations to the community; and shewn the instrumentality of this society in producing any special results. A meeting of the Executive Committee that was called for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory for such Report, failed by the inclemency of the weather of being held. After too much delay, partial inquiries have been made and have been partially answered. Although these present no striking facts that call for special note or comment, yet we are happy to perceive one general characteristic pervading these communications—that of a convalescent state of the moral health of the community in relation to temperance, and such as gives hopes of a greater progress towards a final restoration.

So far as we have heard, in every town in the County there has been a decrease of the sale of ardent spirit for the year past. There have been seven instances in that time, of the relinquishment of the business of selling spirits, those of Mr. Buswell, of Fryeburg, Mr. Eaton, of Weld, Doct. Carr, of Hebron, Messrs. Andrews of Lovell, Messrs. Eustis and Williams, and Josiah Carr of Dixfield, and Mr. Hall, of South Paris. We cannot permit these instances of the triumph of principle over pecuniary interests to pass without special notice. Regarded strictly in a moral point of view, they present no claim for unusual commendation. They are no more than the relinquishment of an usurped power, falsely claimed as a right, hitherto exercised under erroneous views. The sacrifice therefore, would, with more propriety, be accompanied by tears of penitence than with smiles of exultation. But when we take all relative circumstances into consideration—sometimes the presence of the necessities of life—sometimes the burthen of accumulation debts the necessity of means and the honest desire to discharge them; and always the widespread and unbounded influence of example, we cannot but accord to him who, in this manner and thus disinterestedly, relinquishes one branch of his income for public good, the praises due to a philanthropist.

In no town have we learnt that the number of dealers in evil spirits have increased. The number of the habitually intemperate that have abandoned the habit, are but few. Of these indeed we could not expect a large account. The hopes and objects of this society are not as we understand, built so strongly on success with this class of men. Still the reformation of one drunkard would well pay us for all our labor. And here permit us to relate one short history of a case of this description, when we have some good reason for believing that it is owing, in some considerable degree, to your instrumentality that the better part of the story is true. In one of the towns of this County, a young gentleman from another State, settled and engaged in business. He had good talents, was well educated, and was very respectably connected. He was sober, industrious, enterprising and frugal. He acquired property and established a good reputation. He married a very lovely woman—one of extraordinary powers of mind and of great virtues. He was taken sick and continued so for some time and recovered. In his convalescent state, bitters were prescribed which contained the contaminating alcohol, sweetened and suited to the palate. He soon (a necessary consequence) contracted a relish for it. The bottle being in his way, and in constant use by his neighbors, he drank with them. Temperately, to be sure, but he drank. Soon he began to drink habitually and by and by intemperately—and before his friends could muster courage to remonstrate, he became a drunkard. His business went to ruin and most of his property was sacrificed. The admonition of friends, which in earlier time, might have been effectual, now came too late; and for some three or four years past, he had been wallowing in the depths of inebriation. But in all this dreary and heart-sickening condition, his amiable wife slackened not in her attentions and her kindness to him. It seemed that she tried to make herself a stranger to evils which she had in vain endeavored to prevent. We could dwell long in eulogy on her conduct but it is not within our province, other than that the influence of that conduct is coincident to our grand purpose. It must have had a powerful influence in establishing and confirming to resolution to reform. His particular friend having in vain exhausted all his powers of persuasion and remonstrance; of entreaty and admonition, on the man himself, now addressed them to those who had been his ministers to his unholo appetite, the traders of the village. They promised the inhibition and they fulfilled their promise. In a sober moment,

he was refused his accustomed glass & the reasons were given in unsparing words. They came upon him in an unexpected place and time and manner and awoke him to a new sense of his condition.—His pride of character was wounded and the residue of his whole moral system seemed to receive a new and powerful shock. He uttered no complaint nor solicited further indulgence; and retired to reflect no doubt on what he had been, what he might have been and what he then was. The result of these reflections was a resolution for total abstinence from ardent spirit. Something of endurance in his health was a necessary consequence of such a change of habits. A short time however only had past away, when this man came again into society, a new and renovated character, spreading joy among his friends and receiving a welcome greeting from all his acquaintances, and is now, both by precept and example, a decided advocate for the doctrines of the cold water society.

We introduce this case for the purpose of illustrating some of those doctrines. First that there is no case so desperate as to be despaired of; and that our exertions should in no instance, be discontinued; but be continually on the alert, seeking some new chord on which to wake the lethargic soul to life and health. Secondly, the exceeding danger resulting from what we deem to be, and erroneous an unnecessary practice in the prescriptions of the medical profession. And thirdly the vast and unbounded evils resulting from an abuse of privilege in the legalized dealers in ardent spirit, and the immense benefit that might result from a judicious and honest use of that privilege; if it must be used at all.

We are happy to hear of no instance of a temperate person becoming intemperate during the past year within our department.

The number that practise total abstinence have not been and cannot be exactly ascertained, but from the best data we have we think they must exceed one thousand.

In 16 towns heard from we find that there are ten temperance societies organized comprising about eight hundred members. In the town of Weld the cause of Temperance appears exceedingly prosperous. The town as a body, in town meeting assembled, unanimously, (save 4 or 5 dissenting,) voted to dispense with ardent spirit on all public occasions, and with the above named exceptions, the whole seem to have adopted the practice of total abstinence. The only trader in the town has ceased to sell spirit and consequently none is sold in the place.

In the town of Turner an independent military company of Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Philo Clark, at their first organization, voted unanimously not to use any ardent spirit at any company meeting; and thus, in their first campaign, have conquered an enemy greater than ever fell before the arms of Cæsar, Bonapart or Washington. We believe that this company have acquired a new and appropriate title to the term *independent*.

At a military election lately holden in Turner, at which General Merrill Woodman presided, it was voted on motion of the President, to dispense with the use of ardent spirit on that occasion.

At Oxford, a meeting house has been raised, during the last year, when no ardent spirit was used.—It is also becoming customary through the County, to dispense with this article, heretofore thought so necessary, on similar occasions, and at the raising and moving of private buildings.

In several towns traders have abstained from retailing spirit to be drunk in their stores, who still sell it in larger quantities.

When we look beyond our immediate jurisdiction, we find the most heart-cheering news from every quarter. Societies, whose object is in unison with our own, are springing up in every direction and are successful in their operations; some in a very eminent degree. But what we deem of still more importance is, that beyond and independent of the influence of these associations, there is a redeeming spirit spreading abroad in the community and carrying onward a powerful and salutary renovation in the habits and customs of the people.

In Europe associations are forming for the same great purpose; and from South America we have the most gratifying information. A measure has been taken there for the suppression of intemperance, that is unprecedented we believe in the history of the world. The new Constitution of the Government of Colombia provides, that in case of habitual intemperance of any person, all rights of citizenship shall be suspended.

Our duties, Brethren, are great, important and honorable. The extent of our task will not discourage us when we see the ministers of our holy religion pressing onward hundreds of millions of

benighted mortals, to enlighten and to save. Opposition will not intimidate us when we recollect that the greatest and best of all institutions yet known to man has every where met the most powerful opposition. But these, we trust, will lead us on to still increased zeal and enterprise; and with full confidence that there will be, if not in our time, in time to come, a final consummation to all our wishes and all our hopes.

From the Portsmouth (England) Herald.
FRANCE.

The following interesting particulars relative to the late extraordinary measures which have been adopted in France, we have been enabled to collect from an intelligent friend, who left Havre on Wednesday evening last. The usual hour (two o'clock) for the Havre packet to start had arrived, but owing to the confusion and agitation which prevailed in every department, Mr. Weeks, the proprietor, was unable to obtain permission to come away at that hour. Several times he made ineffectual attempts to procure leave, but which he was unable to do before three o'clock. This delay gave the passengers an opportunity of witnessing some of the effects of that excitement, which was every moment assuming fresh symptoms of violence. The quay from whence the packet starts commands a view of a printing establishment, the source of the Havre Journal, and at half past two o'clock the attention of the passengers was arrested by a great appearance of unusual bustle on shore, and by the tremendous shouts which issued periodically from the assembled multitude. A gentleman, who was a passenger, and who had gone on shore to endeavor to procure leave for the vessel to start, on his return to the vessel explained the cause of the tumult. The ordinance of the King, prohibiting the publication of the Journal, and suspending generally the liberty of the press, had just reached Havre; and a party of soldiers of the 43d regiment had arrived and surrounded the printing office, at the moment when they were in the act of issuing papers; a great proportion of the impressions having already been distributed. The proprietors immediately shut the doors, and having secured them from the intrusion of the soldiers, they mounted to the top of the building, and continued throwing the papers out of the windows. The mob below, in their eagerness to procure these papers, and the soldiers in their attempts to prevent their being so distributed, caused a scene of confusion and uproar which it is impossible to describe. Whenever an individual happened to be lucky enough to seize a paper, a shout of triumph followed, and which was repeated by the mob on every such occasion. During the whole of this time the soldiers were ineffectually endeavoring to break open the door of the printing establishment. These buildings, are, however, constructed on a very different principle to those in our own country. In the former they are very fine solid edifices, substantially protected by doors like those of a prison. The soldiers, disappointed at their ill success, at length procured a smith, who, after considerable time, succeeded in forcing the lock of one of the doors, at which the populace became so enraged, that all the efforts of the police were yet unable to protect him from the vengeance of the mob, who dragged him forth and murdered him. At this juncture the packet sailed, leaving behind it a scene of tumult and disorder, which seemed likely to lead to results still more fatal. The gentleman who kindly supplied us with these particulars states, that the whole country he passed through, from Dijon to Paris, and from Paris to Havre, exhibited one general feeling of excitement. In every town and village, the aspect of public affairs engrossed the exclusive attention of all ranks. In every street, in every corner, the population were collected in knots, discussing the election and the charter, and indeed, go where you would, nothing was talked of, nothing was thought of, but the charter.—This feeling was more particularly manifest at the printing offices at Paris.—Long before the hour at which the papers were usually published, the anxiety to procure an early impression was extreme, and no sooner were they distributed, than a number of eager politicians formed a circle round the man who had been happy enough to procure a copy, anxious to learn what would be the course pursued by the king and his ministers. The same intensity of feeling was exhibited in the Tuileries, and Palais Royal.

REMINISCENCES.
THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.
This stupendous monument of human art and industry exceeds every thing that we read of in ancient or modern history. The pyramids of Egypt are little when compared with a wall which is conducted over high mountains, some of which rise to the height of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five feet, across the deepest vales, over wide rivers by means of arches, and in many parts is double treble, to command important passes; at the distance of almost every hundred yards is a tower or masonry bastion. The extent is computed at fifteen hundred miles, and is of such enormous thickness that six horsemen may ride abreast upon it.

Sir George Staunton, who accompanied Lord Macartney on his embassy to China, considers this great barrier to have been erected two thousand years. Du Halde also says 'this prodigious work was constructed two hundred and fifteen years before the birth of Christ, by the orders of the first emperor of the family Tsin, to protect three large provinces from the irruptions of the Tartars. One third part of the able-bodied men of China were employed in constructing this wall and the workmen were ordered, under pain of death, to place the materials of which it is composed, so closely, that the least entrance might not be left for any instrument of pointed iron; the labor in its construction must have been immense, as the materials must often have been carried over a desert country to eminences inaccessible to horses or carriages. 'Whis wonder of the world' was completed in the short space of five years, and it is reported that the laborers stood so close for many miles, that they could hand the materials from one to another.

THE FIRST FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[From the Boston Centinel, Jan. 23, 1793.]

INFORMATION.
The Committee appointed to superintend that part of the Festival of Thursday next which presents a PEACE OFFERING to LIBERTY and EQUALITY, inform their fellow-citizens, that the Procession will move from Ferry Street, North-end, at 11 o'clock, from thence will proceed through Middle-Street, Union-Street, and Corn-Hill, passing on to LIBERTY STUMP—from thence to the right into Comm-Street, thence pass to the dwelling-house of Citizen HANCOCK: thence through Winter-Street to the house of Citizen S. ADAMS—thence through Summer-Street, pass on to Federal-Street; to the house in which the Convention of Massachusetts adopted the Federal Constitution, and pass on through Kilby-Street into State-Street; where tables will be provided, on which will be displayed REFRESHMENT. As suitable persons are provided to conduct the festivity, the Committee anticipate the utmost convenience to the citizens, and the prevalence of ORDER and FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

Jan. 22.

CIVIC FEAST.
The SUBSCRIBERS to the CIVIC FEAST, are notified to meet TO-MORROW, at the Representative's Chamber, at a quarter before Two o'clock, and from thence proceed to Faneuil-Hall, accompanied with music.

The COMMITTEE will endeavor to arrange the business in such a manner, as shall give satisfaction to every Citizen—and nothing shall be wanting in their power, to produce that Brotherly affection and Conviviality which ought ever to operate on the minds of Freemen—while commemorating the glorious struggles of their Fellow-Men, in the Cause of LIBERTY and EQUALITY.

By order of the Committee:
R. STURGIS.

The SCHOOL-MASTERS are particularly requested to permit their SCHOLARS to parade, in State-Street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock.

From the same, Jan. 26, 1793.

CIVIC FESTIVAL.
The Committee of the citizens of this metropolis having appointed Thursday last, as a day of Festivity, in commemoration of the SUCCESS of their French brethren, in their glorious enterprise for the establishment of EQUAL LIBERTY, the same was observed by all the citizens in their various companies, with demonstrations of conviviality and festive gratitude.

The dawn was welcomed by a salute of cannon from the Castle, from Citizen BRADLEE'S Artillery, and by a number of citizens assembled at Liberty Square.

At 11 o'clock, an OX, devoted as an offering on the occasion, having been roasted entire the previous night, was prepared for exhibition to the citizens, and a Procession was formed, which moved in the following order:

Two CITIZENS, on horseback, with civic flags.

Citizen WATERS, Marshal.
The Committee, nine in number, with a number of citizens, Peace-Officers, on the flanks.

Musick.
A full band, with drums and fifes.

Twelve Citizens, in white frocks, with cleavers, knives, steels, &c.

OX.

Of one thousand wt. elevated about 20 feet on a Car, drawn by Fifteen fine Horses, and ornamented with ribbons, box, &c.—his horns gilded; from the right of which was displayed the Republican Flag of France, and from the left that of the U. States—forward of him, on a board at the end of the spit, was this inscription, in large gold letters. "PEACE OFFERING TO LIBERTY AND EQUALITY."

Citizens, eight deep. Eight hundred Loaves of Bread, in a cart, drawn by six horses, suitably decorated.

A hoghead of Punch, drawn by six horses.

Eight hundred Loaves of Bread, in a cart, and a second hoghead of Punch, drawn as before, closed the Procession.

Each horse had a Conductor, dressed in white: a number were ornamented with elegant silk flags, as were all the carts, in which the liquor and bread was conveyed.

In this manner the Procession moved from the Northern extremity of the town, to Liberty Stump, from thence by the houses of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, through Federal-Street, and Liberty-Square, into State Street; saluting, with three huzzas, the Governor, Lieut. Governor, the Consul of France, the Federal Meeting-House and the flags at Liberty-stump and Square.

When arrived at the Federal Meeting-House, a committee of the Society, who worship therein, delivered the following address to the Committee:

"The Proprietors of THIS HOUSE, congratulate their FELLOW-CITIZENS assembled, on the joy of the day, and wish EQUAL LIBERTY to all mankind."

In behalf of the PROPRIETORS. FRANCIS WRIGHT. Federal-Street, 24th Jan. 1793.

And when the Procession passed Liberty-Square, (formerly called Oliver's Dock) the ceremony of naming the spot was performed, and the procession was saluted with fifteen guns.

From the immense number of citizens assembled in State-street, the refreshment provided could not be so equally distributed as was wished; but notwithstanding this circumstance, the highest degree of cheerfulness and good-will prevailed; and the sacrifice being speedily demolished, the citizens retired in good order.

The remains of the bread were sent to the Jail and Almshouse.

All conditions of citizens were gratified by the novel exhibition, and during the march of the procession no accident or circumstance intervened in the least to mar the hilarity of the day.

At two o'clock another PROCESSION of the Citizens, who instituted the Feast, was formed at the State-House; and preceded by Citizen WATERS, and the Band of Music, moved to the Faneuil-Hall; where an elegant and sumptuous Entertainment was provided, at which near three hundred partook;—Citizen S. ADAMS, acting as President, and the Citizen LETOMBE, as Vice President. After the entertainment, TOASTS and SENTIMENTS were given—accompanied by discharges of artillery.

PLEASING SCENE.

To impress on the tender mind of the rising generation the precepts of Equal Liberty, at 11 o'clock on Thursday, all the Youths of this town, were paraded in State-Street, in ranks; between which a cart was driven, from whence each was presented with a Civic Cake, impressed with the words "LIBERTY and EQUALITY." To the feeling heart, the sight of these little ones, thus feasted, was extremely gratifying.

From the same, Jan. 30, 1793.

On Thursday last, while the streets, houses, yea, even the chimney-tops were covered with male spectators, the balconies and middle stories of the houses exhibited bevy of our amiable and beautiful women, who, by their smiles and approbation cast a pleasing lustre over the festive scenes.

On this occasion, our infants caught the flame which animated their fathers: Though suited to their juvenile capacities, their displays of patriotism were pleasing and pointed.

CENSUS IN MAINE.

	1820.	1830.	gain.
Blakesburg	83	403	
Levant	143	747	
Dutton	207	443	
Atkinson	245	418	
Boydstown	none	123	
Belfast	2026	3072	1046
Brook	318	579	261
Hope	1179	1534	355
Jackson	375	491	106
Knox	510	666	106
Liberty	403	676	267
Monroe	630	1079	449
Montville	1266	1743	477
Searsmont	675	1151	476
Swanville	503	635	132
Thorndike	438	622	185
Appleton	511	735	224

Foreign.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Two arrivals at Boston, the Amethyst and the Hercules, bring us news several days later than before received. The Paris dates are to Aug. 6. So strong was the popular feeling in France in favor of the revolution, that the King was compelled at least not only to give up all hope of re-establishing his authority, but to apply to the provisional government for a guard to conduct him to some port in order that he might leave the country. It is stated to be his intention to embark for the UNITED STATES. The crown jewels which are of immense value, were recovered by the National Guards at Rambouillet and carried to Paris in triumph. We give below such extracts as our limits will allow.—Daily Courier.

From the Messenger des Chambers, Aug. 3.

PARIS, Aug. 2.

"Charles X. and his family, with the exception of the Dauphiness, who has remained at Fontainebleau, have been, since the day before yesterday, at Rambouillet, accompanied by 2000 men of all arms, and a great number of general and superior officers, without troops.—The division of Bordesouille, and all the rest of the Guards, have not left Versailles. The General is at Rambouillet, and the regiments have refused to follow him. The new authorities and the tri-colored flag have been established at Versailles.

"The patriotic movements had spread from Paris with so much rapidity and enthusiasm, to Orleans, Chartres, Blois, Tours, and the whole country on the Loire, that the retreat of Charles X. to La Vendee became impossible. Events partly resembling those at Paris have occurred at Nantes. The victory remained with the citizens, and National Volunteers were immediately put in motion. In these circumstances Charles X. has been obliged to ask a safe conduct of the Provisional Government.—This safe conduct has been granted him, and National Commissioners have, it is said, already set out to accompany the ex-King to Cherbourg, where he will embark. It had been thought that he would ask to proceed to the frontier of Switzerland, in order to go to Rome;—but apparently it would have been too painful for him in his misfortune to inhabit a city in which many members of the ex-Imperial family reside, and he has wished to spare himself the pain of such a situation.

"We learn that Charles X., abandoned by all and retired to Rambouillet, has sent to ask a safe conduct to the first sea port, offering to abdicate in favor of the Duke of Orleans. Messrs. Odillon Barrot, De Schonen, Jacqueminot, the Duke de Coigny, and the Duke de Trevisse, are gone to carry him this safe conduct, and to regulate the conditions of it.

"The Duchess of Orleans has just been to visit the wounded in the hospitals.

"It seems certain, that the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers now at Paris have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly disposition.

"News has been received of the death of the King of Naples.

"A plan of a complete counter-revolution has been found among the papers of the Duchess d'Angouleme. It will soon be published.

"The last Ordinance which Charles X. signed at Cloud was for the abolition of the Polytechnic Schools."

The Messenger states that on the arrival at Rambouillet of the Commissioners appointed to give him safe conduct, the ex-King refused to adhere to the proposals which he had himself made. "The news of his bad faith immediately excited the indignation of the Parisians. Six thousand national volunteers assembled in the Champs Elysees, to march to Rambouillet. All the hackney-carriages of Paris, and all those that ply in the environs, have been put in requisition, at the expense of the city, to convey them to Versailles. All the armed population will join them on the road, as well as 8000 Normans, likewise well armed, who have just arrived within two leagues of Paris. It is now for the pretended rights of the young Duke of Bordeaux, that Charles X. retains a last hope of causing a civil war to break out. He is deceived by those who surround him, and by his own prejudices, to the very last moment. He does not comprehend, and he cannot comprehend, that this is not a civil war, but a deliverance—a national movement against a perjured and despised Government, which would have covered France with execrations, if the citizens could have been conquered.—However, General Gerard has set out for Rambouillet with 20,000 men and several pieces of cannon. We cannot hear of him again till to-morrow. The population of Paris is again in arms, and the exasperation against the Bourbons is extreme."

National Guards of Paris

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

August 2.—At the glorious crisis when Parisian energy has re-conquered our rights, every thing is still temporary.—Nothing is definitive, but the sovereignty of those national rights, and the eternal recollection of the great work of the

people. But in the midst of various powers invented by the necessity of our situation, the re-organization of the National Guards is a measure of defence and public order, which is generally called for. The order of the Prince, exercising the high function of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom—most honorable for me—was, that for the present I should take the command. I refused in 1790, at the advice of three millions of my comrades, because that office would have been permanent and might one day become dangerous. Now, however, the circumstances are different, and I think it my duty, in order to serve the cause of liberty and of my country, to accept the general command of the National Guards of France.

LA FAYETTE.

"Ordinances of the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

"Art. 1. The French nation resumes its colors. No other cockade shall henceforth be worn than the tri-colored cockade.

"The Commissioners charged principally with the several departments of the Ministry, shall provide each, as far as he is concerned, for the execution of the present ordinance.

"Paris, Aug. 1. 1830.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

"Ordinance.

Art. 1. The condemnations pronounced for political offences of the Press remain without effect.

2. The persons confined for such offences are to be immediately set at liberty. They are also relieved from fines and other expenses, with the single exception of the duty.

The proceedings instituted up to the present day are to cease immediately.

Paris, Aug. 2, 1830.

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

(From the Journal du Commerce of Sunday.)

PARIS, July 31.

Charles X. left St. Cloud between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning; his suite was composed of 12 carriages; the greatest confusion prevailed at this moment at the Court. The 4th Regiment of the Royal Guards, which was left at St. Cloud, to protect the retreat, was soon attacked by a multitude of armed citizens, who came from all the neighboring communes, and a great number of Parisians, who arrived at day-break under the command of three pupils of the Polytechnic School. There as elsewhere the National party triumphed, and the Royal power retired, throwing away their muskets, after taking the precaution to break their locks. The National troops, when they entered the palace of St. Cloud, took care, as they had done at the Tuilleries, to hinder anything being carried away; but all the insignia of the late Government were destroyed.

Charles X. thought at first of taking refuge at Versailles, but he was not permitted to enter it. The people had taken up arms, and disarmed the Gardes du Corps.

(From the Constitutional.)

Orders have been addressed by the telegraph from Baron Louis to all the agents of the Treasury. To day he has received the assurance of all those who are depositaries of the funds seized at Algiers, already estimated at 40,000,000, that they would not dispose of any sums without the authority of the provisional Minister of the Finance.

The only agent of the late Ministry who has not answered is the maritime Perfect of Toulon. We must not be surprised at this,—he is said to be the brother-in-law of the M. d'Haussez.

Charles X. and his family passed yesterday through St. Pyr, about three o'clock in the afternoon, on their way to Rambouillet. A detachment of gendarmes on horseback formed the van; then came about 200 Gardes du Corps, preceding the carriages of the Court, in which were the Ministers. Charles and his son were on horse-back, surrounded and followed by Gardes du Corps, cuirassiers, and gendarmes. These troops composed a force of 1500, with six 6 pounders. The countenances of all the persons who formed a part of the troops were dark and gloomy as at a funeral.

The Duke of Orleans has just subscribed the sum of 100,000 francs for the relief of the brave men who were wounded in the memorable days of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, and of the families of the slain.

"PARIS, Aug. 1.

Telegraphic Despatch.

General Valaze, commander in chief of the Engineers, has arrived at Toulon from Algiers. Gen. Achard arrived at Toulon on the 31st July, on board the Scipion, with 5,000,000 from the Regency of Algiers.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Courier second edition, half past 3 o'clock. Official accounts have been received at Paris, stating that the King of France visited St. Cloud on the 31st of July at 1 o'clock and proceeded to Versailles. When the last account left Paris the King was at Trianon, near Versailles, surrounded by about 4000 men of the guards.

The number of military who fell in the different conflicts in Paris during the week was 3000, and the populace and national guards nearly double that number.

From the Moniteur of Aug. 4.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

(Official.)—The following Act, superscribed "To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber of Peers:

RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2, 1830.

MY COUSIN,—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the crown in favor of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux. The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favor of his nephew.

You will have then in your quality of Lieut. Governor of the Kingdom to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all measures which concern you to regulate the forms of the government during the minority of the new King.—Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.

You will communicate my intention to the Diplomatic Body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Henry V.

I charge Lieut. General Viscount de Poissen Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favor of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family.

We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of this reign.

I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiment with which I am your affection cousin.

CHARLES

LOUIS ANTOINE.

From the Constitutional of Aug. 4.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

A document conceived in the following terms is spoken of.

The King wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital and a part of France, depending besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

The King having thought fit to withdraw his ordinance of the 25th of July, approves of the meeting of the Chambers on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquility in France.

The King will wait here for the return of the person who is commissioned to carry this declaration to Paris.

If any attempt should be made against the life of the King, his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself till death.

CHARLES.

Done at Rambouillet, Aug. 1, 1830.

PARIS, Aug. 3.

Opening of the Chambers.—Speech of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.—

"Peers and Deputies,—Paris, troubled in its repose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle, all the guarantees of social order were no longer sustained. Persons, property, rights—every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and to citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

"In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me; they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieut. General of the kingdom.

"Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred. I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time, have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

"I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that Charter, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory. (Applauses.)

"In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the chamber to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free Government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. I think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departmental and Municipal Administrations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted—(fresh applauses.)

"It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this Session.

"The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished

to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

"Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to England that, solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

"Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to people's minds that confidence—to the institutions that stability—which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of states.

"Peers and Deputies,—As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X.—By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of Peers; and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the Moniteur."

The cries of "Vive d'Orleans!"—"Vive la liberte!" were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times, and withdrew with his son, attended by the great deputation which conducted him back to the door.

Further extracts from English papers received at Boston.

The extraordinary heroism of the youth of the Polytechnic school is scarcely to be equalled by any thing in Roman or Grecian story. The following particulars are from our correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, July 30.

The students of the Ecole Polytechnique have made the most valorous attacks and defence—they have fired away two days and nights against the troops, and have headed the people to march against the troops. I have seen children of ten or twelve years old with pocket pistols in their hands, go under the arm of soldiers levelled against the citizens, and, when near enough, fire three pistols in the bellies of the soldiers. A youth of 13 crept under the belly of a gen d'arme's horse, with a brace of magnificent pistols, and rising again between two gens d'armes, he killed them both right and left. I have seen a boy less than ten returning from a charge with two bayonet wounds in his thigh, and yet unwilling to yield his arms.

The same account adds, that the lowest of the rabble, after the two day's fighting, and almost dead with hunger, have crossed restaurants where silver plate was on the tables, and heaps of loaves in every corner, and yet have not tasted a crust!

The following placard was posted up in all the streets in Paris:

"Charles the Tenth can never again enter Paris: he has caused the blood of his people to flow.

"A republic will expose us to dreadful divisions, and cause quarrels with Europe.

"The Duke of Orleans never fought against us.

"The Duke of Orleans was at Jemmappe.

"The Duke of Orleans is a citizen King.

"The Duke of Orleans wore the tri-colored cockade in battle, and he will wear it again—we will have no other. "The Duke of Orleans has not proclaimed himself, but waits our wishes. Let us proclaim him; he will accept the charter and the French people will support his throne."

The general opinion in the political circles in this country is that our government will, as soon as affairs are at all settled in Paris, acknowledge the authority of the Duke of Orleans and the Provisional Government appointed by the voice of the people. It is asserted that his Majesty has personally expressed a decided intention not to interfere with the intestine quarrels of that country—an example that will probably be followed by Europe generally. All the foreign Ambassadors, with the exception of the Austrian Ambassador, who is gone to Dieppe on account of ill health, have remained in Paris, and the best feeling appears to exist between them and the present government.—Globe.

A letter from New Orleans, under date of 22d ult. received at Petersburg, says—"Our city, until within the last ten days, has been very healthy; since which the fever has broken out, and amounts almost to an epidemic. It is the impression of some of our physicians, that its character is more alarming than the fever of last year."

A company is forming in Worcester County (Mass.) to establish a colony in the valley of the Mississippi.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

The votes given in this town on the 13th inst. for Governor, Senators, Representative to Congress, County Treasurer and Representative to our next Legislature, were as follows:

For Governor.
JONATHAN G. HUNTON had 217
SAMUEL E. SMITH had 60

For Senators.
GEORGE FRENCH had 217
JAMES OSGOOD had 217
DANIEL HUTCHINSON had 54
JAMES STEELE had 54

Representative to Congress.
To fill the vacancy.
REUEL WASHBURN had 207
CORNELIUS HOLLAND had 43

For next Congress.
REUEL WASHBURN had 206
CORNELIUS HOLLAND had 52

For County Treasurer.
HENRY RUST had 217
ALANSON MELLER had 52

It had been reported that there would be a Jackson gain of 50 votes in this town; but those who reported the story reckoned without their host. Hunton gain 8 votes, and Smith 5 votes—net gain for Hunton 3 votes. 32 voters were absent from the Polls—27 were anti-Jackson men and 5 Jackson men.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1830.	1829.		
	Hunton.	Smith.	H.	S.
Andover	53	24	53	24
Albany	30	36	18	23
Buckfield	54	234	42	180
Bethel	74	204	56	133
Brownfield	46	125	41	104
Canton			23	86
Carthage	31	22	32	58
Dixfield	62	88	10	103
Denmark	22	145	10	131
Fryeburg	126	142	75	131
“ Addition	5	33	1	24
Greenwood	30	73	23	22
Gilead	22	30	23	22
Hebron	132	46	103	33
Hartford	80	125	70	140
Howard's Gore	9	9	1	12
Hiram	70	91	62	67
Jay	82	83	72	73
Livermore	261	136	227	90
Lovel	80	60	53	34
Mexico	22	25	9	12
Norway,	217	60	203	55
Newry	6	47	0	47
No. 8			17	2
Oxford	64	141	45	107
Paris	131	214	120	190
Porter	25	120	33	86
Peru	9	86	0	48
Rumford	80	90	64	88
Sumner	63	86	60	73
Sweden	52	40	33	34
Turner	107	214	59	212
Waterford	144	95	108	56
Woodstock	3	101	1	92
Weld	56	60		
	2276	3261	1662	2331

FOR SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS & COUNTY TREASURER.

	French & Osgood.	Hutchinson & Steele.	Washington.	Holland.	Rush.
Andover	53	24	56	23	56
Carthage	30	21	30	20	40
Dixfield	61	88	49	85	62
Howard's G.	11	7	10	8	17
Hartford	85	106	67	97	
Lovell	79	60	80	59	80
Mexico	18	28	40	26	24
Norway	217	56	206	52	217
Oxford	56	136	63	124	70
Peru	6	86	6	86	13
Rumford	76	101	68	100	81
Sweden	53	38	50	35	49
Turner	102	214	78	166	79
Waterford	141	100	123	83	130
Weld	57	59	51	64	76
Woodstock	2	100	2	192	2

COUNTY OF YORK.

	1830.	1829.
Towns.	Hunton.	Smith. H.
Alfred	120	131
Acton	120	83
Berwick	256	245
Biddeford	189	158
Buxton	233	274
Cornish	77	141
Elliot	122	158
Hollis	164	245
Kennebunk	265	74
Kendebunk-port	176	179
Kittery	33	272
Lebanon	201	204
Limerick	126	117
Lymington	113	303
Lynan	182	69
Newfield	105	129
Parsonfield	83	351
Saco	280	259
Sanford	193	174
Shapleigh	67	176
Waterborough	81	235
Wells	335	112
York	201	255
	3864	4524

In this County Messrs. Sweet, Pike, & Goodwin are elected Senators, and McIntire Representative to Congress. Fifteen Representatives to the State Legislature are Jacksonians, and eight anti-Jacksonians.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

	1830.	1829	
Towns.	Hunten Smith.	H.	
Brunswick	353	152	352
Bridgton	144	174	142
Cape Elizabeth	47	155	44
Cumberland	122	119	88
Danville	67	122	55
Durham	103	127	
Freeport	181	143	217
Falmouth	152	260	123
Gray	46	247	103
Gorham	233	253	211
Harpswell	91	55	89
Harrison	93	75	92
Minot	255	228	266
New Gloucester	163	155	138
N. Yarmouth	302	81	299
Otisfield	120	96	92
Portland	909	1008	826
Poland	74	279	73
Pownal	89	126	88

Raymond	85	172	103	232
Standish	113	209	163	163
Windham	193	194	133	417
Westbrook	165	451	133	

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

	1830.		1829.	
Towns.	Hunton.	Smith.	H.	S.
Anson,	163	65	151	56
Athens,	120	60	39	29
Bingham,	43	20	32	15
Bloomfield,	164	23	144	10
Cornville,	106	52	63	23
Canaan.	00	00	00	00
Embsden,	65	38	61	28
East Pond,	18	24	12	22
Fairfield,	189	133	148	95
Hartland,	00	00	00	00
Mercer,	98	80	93	44
Milburn,	98	89	87	32
Madison,	136	59	113	39
Moscow,	39	15	24	9
Norridgwock,	159	108	142	102
Pittsfield,	00	00	00	00
Palmyra,	00	00	00	00
Starks,	106	101	90	80
Solon,	69	35	54	23
St. Albans,	00	00	00	00

In this County Mr. Hunton's Majority is somewhat larger than it was last year. Mr. Eastman (anti-Jackson) is, no doubt chosen Senator, and Dr. Phelps member of Congress.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

	1830.		1829.	
	Hunton.	Smith.	H.	S.
Augusta,	267	376	282	165
Albion,	119	116	53	93
Belgrade,	119	80	104	39
China,	207	177	149	90
Chesterville,	95	46	75	51
Clinton,	94	152	74	72
Dearborn,	17	95	8	44
Fayette,	167	13	180	15
Farmington,	190	224	154	187
Gardiner,	341	192	285	132
Greene,	83	135	76	91
Hallowell,	527	118	459	83
Leeds,	156	83	145	65
Monmouth,	147	173	114	167
Mount Vernon,	240	29	221	17
New Sharon,	000	00	128	92
Pittston,	198	74	160	44
READFIELD,	252	50	257	32
Sidney,	244	78	190	42
Temple,	52	82	30	75
Vassalborough	398	83	264	47
Vienna,	106	13	189	5
Winthrop,	309	56	280	42
Wayne,	141	38	128	13
Waterville,	195	153	123	120
Windsor,	128	40	95	36
Wilton,	89	144	98	102

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

		1830.		1829.	
Towns.		Hunton.	Smith.	H.	S.
Main.	Alna,	105	44	99	7
	Bath,	309	187	320	131
	Bowdoinham,	181	101	154	95
	Bowdion,	175	72	115	59
	Boothbay,	140	139	88	67
	Bristol,	191	150	156	122
	Bremen,	49	29	60	13
	Camden,	137	193	100	187
	Dresden,	106	44	98	43
	Edgecomb,	95	81	81	45
	Georgetown,	31	62	46	49
	Jefferson,	146	85	93	87
	Lisbon,	240	114	190	87
	Lewiston,	178	63 [*]	138	49
	Litchfield,	238	41	195	36
	Newcastle,	133	66	106	64
	Nobleborough,	82	219	50	158
	Phippsburg,	161	31	100	25
	Richmond,	116	49	98	59
St. George,	9	168	00	132	
Thomaston,	182	412	103	234	
Topsham,	196	43	164	59	
WISCASSET,	204	84	189	86	
Woolwich,	121	25	78	10	
Waldoborough,	326	95	241	77	
Warren,	134	229	95	176	
Washington,	52	86	36	66	
Westport,	22	46	27	11	
Whitefield,	145	105	113	98	

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

Oxford.—Norway, William Parsons, Jr.; Hebron, &c. Gideon Cushman; Waterford, &c. Benjamin Wyman; Livermore, William Snow; Bethel, James Burbank; Turner, — Bradford; Paris, Joseph G. Cole.

Kennebec.—Augusta, Daniel Williams; Lowell, Charles Dummer; Gardiner, J. Lord; Pittston and Windsor, E. Scamman; Monmouth B. White; Leeds, John Francis; Winthrop, Th. Filletown; Sidney, Nath'l Merrill; Vassalborough, E. Robinson; Farmington, J. Russ; Waterville, T. Boutelle; Winslow, Albin; J. Eaton; China, Eben. Meigs; Albion, J. Wellington; Greene & Wayne, Alfred Pierce; Belgrade, &c. no choice; Fayette, Chesterfield, &c. E. Fiske; Temple and Wilton, — Mitchell.

Lincoln.—Bath, D. C. Magoun; Phippsburg, Wm. M. Reed; Woolwich, A. H. Wade; Harpswell, B. Randall; Wiscasset, Joshua Hilton; Alna and Newcastle, L. Barnard; Topsham, William Frost; Edgcomb, W. Greenleaf.

Somerset.—Anson, Charles Bradbury; Industry, James Stanley; Bloomfield, E. Coburn; Madison, J. Pierce; Athens, Abner Bradbury; Fairfield, no choice.

Penobscot.—Bangor, &c. Gorham Parks, Levant, &c. — Piper; Brewer, &c. T. Nickerson.

Cumberland.—Portland, Nathaniel Mitchell; Mark Harris, Francis O. J. Smith; Westbrook, J. Smith; Raymond, Dominicus Jordan; Cape Elizabeth, Nathaniel Wheeler; Brunswick, G. W. Holden; Cumberland, Joseph Smith; Durham, James Strout; Freeport, E. Wells; Gray, Benj. Smith; New Gloucester, Obadiah Whitman; N. Yarmouth, William Buxton; Poland, Reuben B. Dunn; Minot, George Ricker; Pownal, Joseph Brown; Standish, Sargent Shaw; Scarborough, Joseph Fogg; Westbrook, Jonathan Smith.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Judge Smith has been elected Governor by a majority of something more than 1000 votes.

We acknowledge that we have been beat. Still we are prepared to submit to Jackson rule in the different departments of our State Government. In this County probably the Jackson Senators are re-elected, also, Representative to Congress and County Treasurer, and what else we are unprepared to say at present.

The means used by the Jackson party throughout the State to get the people to the polls, have been truly ridiculous. In Portland, we understand they undertook to naturalize all the Irishmen that could be found in the town, and even some that had not been in the United States, six weeks. Some have been induced to commit perjury, by swearing that they have been in the U. States a certain number of years, (5 years we believe,) and we also understand that from two to three hundred dollars have been paid out of the Custom House fund to obtain those naturalizations. Sailors and negroes have been bribed and made to vote for the Jackson Ticket. In some towns the halt and the blind were carried to the polls, some that had been stone blind for ten or twelve years. Some who were not legal were brought to the polls and admitted to vote. In one instance a man was detected in putting in three votes, and another two votes. In fact it almost astonishing to hear of the deceitful tricks practised by them, which are every hour divulged. And this is all for Jackson.

THE INDIANS. A late Cherokee Phoenix contains an opinion by William Wirt Esq. on the right of the State of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cherokee Indians. It is very lengthy, and embraces a full discussion of the subject—and from the argument adduced draws the following conclusion: "On every ground of argument on which I have been enabled by my own reflections on the suggestions of others to consider this question, I am of the opinion, 1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation, and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation. "One community may be bound to another by a very unequal alliance, and still be a sovereign State. Though a weak State, in order to provide for its safety should place itself under the protection of a more powerful one, yet according to Vattel (B. 1 Ch. 1 § 5 and 6) it reserves to itself the right of governing its own body. It ought to be considered as an independent State," 20 Johnson's Report 711 712 Goodell vs. Jackson.

2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the Jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole & exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation. 3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory. 4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void, 1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation, 2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States passed in 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," 3. because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees: and effects moreover to regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress.

WM. WIRT.
Baltimore, June 20, 1830.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby Cautioned not to purchase two joint notes of hand signed by Daniel Cole and John C. Beckler, running to Liberty Holden, for the sum of twenty dollars each and interest. One note to be paid in next stock. Said notes are dated November 9, 1829, and payable the next April. Said notes were given without any consideration, and I am determined never to pay the same.

JOHN C. BECKLER.
Greenwood, Sept. 10, 1830. 3w14

POCKET BOOK FOR 1830.

BY the subscriber on the 25th of August, between Poland Corner at a Norway Village a red morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one note of fifty dollars against William Young, given to Otis Swift, about the 20th of January 1829; and one against Henry Dole of seven dollars, given in August 1826; and also sundry other papers of little value to any one except the owner. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book &c. or who will give information so that they may be obtained shall be suitably rewarded. I hereby forbid all persons buying the above notes as the payment of them is stop.

JOSEPH DOLLEY, Jr.
Norway, Sept. 18, 1830. 3w14

Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the Inhabitants of Norway and vicinity, that he has erected and put in operation, at the centre of this town, a CLOTHING MILL, and will

POETRY.

THE MOUSE'S PETITION.

FOUND IN A TRAP WHERE HE HAD BEEN CON-
FINED ALL NIGHT.

Oh! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs:
And never let thy heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit,
Within the wry grate:
And tremble at the approaching morn,
Which brings my impending fate.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd,
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.

Oh! do not stain with guiltless blood
Thy hospitable hearth:
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.

The scatter'd gleanings of a feast
My frugal Meals supply;
But if thine unrelenting heart
That slender boon deny.

The cheerful light, the vital air,
Are blessings widely given;
Let nature's commoners enjoy
The common gifts of heaven.

The well taught philosophic mind
To all compassion gives;
Casts round the world an equal eye,
And feels for all that lives.

If mind, as ancient sages taught,
A never dying flame,
Still shifts through matter's varying forms,
And every form the same.

Beware, lest the worm you crush,
A brother's soul you find;
And tremble lest thy luckless hand
Dislodge a kindred mind.

Or, if this transient gleam of day,
Be all of life we share,
Let pity plead within thy breast,
That little ALL to spare.

So may thy hospitable board
With health and peace be crown'd;
And every charm of heart felt ease
Beneath thy roof be found.

So when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men like mice may share,
May some kind angel clear thy path,
And break the hidden snare.

THE SONGSTRESS.

I heard her breathe her lays of love
Within her native bowers,
And gaily round her lute she wove
A wreath of woodland flowers.

She shone in loveliness and song,
Yet reck'd not of her claim,
Nor yet to join the glittering throng,
Who sought for love or fame.

Ah! happier far in that lone vale,
Than if by torchlight blaze
Her beauty won the lover's tale,
Her song the flatterer's praise.

The warbling birds, the gushing streams,
Soft peace to her impart;
Their voice the breath of Nature seems,
The music of the heart.

And vast and matchless is the scene
That hails her song at even—
The silver moon, the skies serene,
The beaming stars of Heaven!

From the New-York Amulet.

THE FORGED NOTE;

OR,

ARTHUR MOWBRAY.

A TALE.

BY MISS ELIZABETH HOGART.

CONCLUDED.

"Know ye, who may read this scrawl,
after the hand which writes it is stiff and
motionless, and the heart which dictates,
has ceased its pulsations of shame and
misery, that my name is not Brainerd.
I am ARTHUR MOWBRAY, the Ingrate—
the Parricide—the double Convict. It is
some consolation to me to believe that
my father knew not my last sentence.—
I am aware that I destroyed his peace,
and shortened his days; but his heart
would have burst sooner, under the full
weight of my guilt and infamy. He fan-
cied he had saved me from the awful
fate which is now upon me, of lingering
out my wretched existence in a gloomy
prison. Simple old man!—Did he think
to change my destiny? Did he imagine
that vice, horrible vice, the many head-
ed monster, which beset me at every
turn, and fed with ravenous power on
the dreadful depravity of my own heart,
would thus give up its victim! ha! ha!
ha!—His religion taught him the doc-
trine of predestination, and he should
have known that his son Arthur was
foredoomed to perdition."

[Here, there was a long blank in the
manuscript, as if it had been broken off
abruptly, and left for a vague period, un-
touched. It commenced again on an-
other page.]—

"I know no dates for time. The days,
and weeks, and months, are all alike to
me. There is but one thought in my
bosom continually, from the rising to the
setting of the sun; and it gnaws with
ceaseless and corroding power on my
heart. The terrible thought that I am
always in one place—that I cannot move
beyond a certain limit, and that here I
must remain, till death closes my career
of ignominy. My glass is nearly run;
and I rejoice at it; though I ought now,
to have been in the very prime of man-
hood: but my constitution has given
way to the midnight revel, and the un-
natural excitement of the gaming table—
the inebriating bottle has mingled its
deadly poison in my blood—gray hairs
have scattered an untimely frost upon
my head; and the life of man, already
appears to me, like a little speck in the
ocean of Eternity—Eternity!—No;—
there is no Eternity—I believe it not—I
am a renegade from the faith of my
fathers—I have laughed at all religion,
and derided the idle terrors of a Hell,

as the mere bugbear of cunning hypo-
crites. Why, then, did I speak of Eter-
nity?—We die, are laid in the grave,
and are as if we had never been. *****
Even now, my brain is on fire.—Reason
totters.—Philosophy trembles—and I
sink—am lost—"

[The writing was again broken off;
and renewed apparently after a long in-
terval.]

"I have been ill, and can remember
nothing but my anxiety to conceal this
fragment. I loosened a board beneath
my straw pallet, in the floor of my cell,
and concealed it underneath; where it
has remained till now in security. They
told me that I raved about some papers,
which I said I must finish writing, be-
fore I could die in peace. It is true that
I wished to give a short sketch of the
only part of my life, which still pos-
sessed a thrilling interest in my memory.
It is that part which is connected with
the little space of time which interven-
ed between my first release from prison,
and my second condemnation to the
same fate. After my liberation, I left
the State of New York, and assuming
the name of Brainerd, journeyed to the
East. My three years confinement had
altered me so much that I was not re-
cognized, even by those whose faces
were familiar to myself: and I soon be-
gan to think that I might pass for George
Brainerd, with the same ease and secu-
rity, as if I had never been known for
Arthur Mowbray. In Boston, where I
was a stranger, I determined to remain
for a time; and as my invention never
failed me for making money, I was soon
enabled to make a good appearance, and
began to exert my mental powers in so-
ciety, with something of my former con-
fidence in myself. From the city of
Boston, I frequently made little excu-
sions into the adjacent towns and vil-
lages; and it was in one of these latter,
that I became acquainted with Amanda
Weston; a noble hearted girl, free from
the affectation of fashion, and the vani-
ty of fashion, and the vanity of beauty,
which she seemed to be insensible of
possessing. Still, she was beautiful—
more beautiful to me, than any being
who ever crossed my path of life: and
the retrospective view, at this moment,
is like a calm and pleasant dream, in the
stormy tempest of my memory. Her
mind was highly cultivated, and her
principles as true to virtue, as the needle
to the pole. She possessed in an un-
common degree, that decision of char-
acter, without which, no one can be
truly great. Proud-spirited and elevated
in feeling, she never stooped to a mean
action, nor ever triumphed in her supe-
riority over others;—but it is in vain to
attempt a delineation, either of her mind
or person. Her character was full of
striking and extraordinary points; but it
would be as difficult to give a perfect
idea of them in language, as for a painter
to catch the living expression of the
soul with his pencil, and transfer it to
his portrait. It is enough, that I knew,
and loved her—enough, that from that
circumstance I felt the full force of the
dreadful curse which had fallen on me,
from my former damning vices. I saw
that my conversation pleased her, and
repeating my visits, endeavored to win
her young and guileless affections; but
still, I durst not, even with all my bold
recklessness of consequences, I durst
not ask her, under a false name, and
fame, to unite her fate with mine. Fool,
that I was!—I trusted to woman's love,
and believing that I possessed her heart,
disclosed to her, in an evil hour, my se-
cret. Never shall I forget the moment,
when I pronounced my real name. She
shuddered with horror—and hastily
withdrawing her hand from mine, she
stood up in all her pride and dignity, and
replied with a forced calmness, to my
frenzied expressions of love, and entrea-
ties for forgiveness.

"I will not reproach you," said she,
"for what you have done. It is suf-
ficient, that we must part now, and for-
ever."

"Oh, say not so, Amanda," exclaim-
ed I, in an agony of bitter feeling.—
"You have been my guardian angel, for
these few months past, be still the an-
gel of my future destiny."

"No," replied she firmly, "it can-
not be. The name of Weston has ever
been unsullied in the annals of our fam-
ily, and I will not be the first, to link it
to disgrace and shame. Oh, it was cru-
el, cruel—"

She stopped abruptly; and a burning
flush passed over her countenance, as if
her haughty spirit disdained the half ut-
tered sentence of upbraiding and com-
plaint.

"Speak on," exclaimed I frantically—
"Speak on, in your just indignation—
Revenge me as you will. Tell me that I
am a villain—that I have cheated you
of your first hopes and affections, with
the offer of a love, which, however sin-
cere, can be but a theme for mockery,
and contempt with you. Accuse me of
my crimes, and their judgment will be
the heavier. Repeat—enumerate them,
as they stand in formidable array against
me—and fear not, but that your words
will have their full effect—fear not, but
that every one of them, will pierce like
a "two-edged sword," till my heart bleed
at every pore. Speak—"

"Cease, I conjure you," said Amanda,
"cease these useless ravings. Blame

me not, that I prefer a good name, before
every other consideration—but if you
have indeed returned to the path of rec-
titude, persevere in it for your own sake,
not mine—Oh, no—we can never, never,
be united here."

There was something, more of sor-
row and disappointment, than of anger,
in her manner; and hope; unwarranted
hope, sprung up in my heart. I would
have reurged my suit. I would have
spoken with all the power which nature
had given me; but I felt that I had for-
feited the right. Conscious of pos-
sessing talents, even above the common or-
der, I durst not use them. I saw that
my advantages would be a double con-
demnation to me—and I had brought all
this humiliation on myself. I knew it.
I knew the cause. It was vice—Yet the
silent imprecations of my heart, were
poured only on its effect. The root of
the evil, was still striking deeper, and
deeper, and I plucked it not out. How
abject is the mind, which bends under
the weight of guilt! I, that had spoken
fearlessly before men, older and wiser
than myself, was silent before a young
girl. Yes; I felt the impotence of per-
suasion, there; and trembled beneath
her glance, "severe in youthful beauty."
My baseless hope, again vanished—yet
I threw myself wildly at her feet. What
would I have given, at that moment, for
the possibility of retrieving my past
course of wickedness and folly. How
did I writhe under the reflection of what
I might have been—but it was too late.
The die was cast. The edict of shame
had gone forth. The curse had indeed
fallen.

"Stop," cried I, as she averted her
face, and turned to depart, "do you not
pity me?"

"Yes, from the bottom of my soul,"
answered she, with quickness, and ener-
gy—and then, proceeding with a rapidi-
ty which told that her thoughts came
un-premeditated from her lips, she ad-
ded, "Oh, how much rather, would I be
Amanda Weston, desolate, as she now
is, in feeling, and hopeless of this world's
happiness, than the gay, the gifted and
the guilty Mowbray. Go—I cannot bet-
ray you—my heart is incapable of do-
ing you an injury;—but go, far from
here, where we may not meet again.—
Whatever I might have thought of the
supposed Brainerd, can be nothing, now,
to the acknowledged Arthur Mowbray;
from whom, with his misused talents,
and perverted genius, I must still shrink
with instinctive terror and abhorrence.
I forgive the deception you have prac-
tised on me. Go—"

"Listen"—said I—"hear me but an
instant, before you drive me to despair.
I am no longer known in the world, as
Arthur Mowbray. Let the hated name be
forgotten by you. I will gain a new
reputation, as another man—one, of
which even Amanda Weston shall not
be ashamed."

She turned on me a look, half scorn-
ful, half incredulous. "What," ex-
claimed she, "think you that the light
received, can be again veiled in dark-
ness?—That the knowledge already ob-
tained, can be converted to ignorance,
at will? That the spell, once broken,
can resume its power over the heart?—
That—"

"No more, no more," cried I sudden-
ly interrupting her, and starting on my
feet. "Spare the wretch, who is already
crushed in spirit, and broken in heart—
yet, believe me," I continued, gloomily,
"I am capable of better deeds than those
which were the means of my disgrace. I
feel within me, the power of doing
nobler things—but it is you, alone, who
can incite me to their performance.—
You have been my light and hope, in
the hours of my deepest penitence—my
only guide to the forsaken paths of vir-
tue—and will you now desert me?"

She hesitated a moment and then re-
plied, "What would you have me do,
Mr. Brainerd? (for I cannot call you by
any other name.) I am a weak girl—
alone, and unprotected—a slender guide,
and a dark light, which if you can re-
quire, your virtue has still a false founda-
tion. I tremble at the gulph, which I
have so narrowly escaped. Go, sir—
we must part."

"The fiat, then, is from your lips,
Amanda," exclaimed I, in the wild im-
petuosity of my feelings. "It is the fiat
of my ruin. Your determination has
given the color to my future destiny.—
We part, then—yes—we part forever.—
You will not, that your Heaven be my
Heaven, and your God my God—and
for me there is no other.—Farewell—"

With these words, I rushed from her
presence, and never saw her more: nor
can I tell what has since been her for-
tune in the world. Better, far better, I
trust, than it could have been with me;
though my affection, at least, was not a
counterfeit. How deeply, how fervently,
I loved her, can be known only to my-
self. The memory of that little period
of happiness, before its fatal termination,
has never left my heart—and I look up-
on the pure pleasures, which sprung
from those bright hopes, and sweet af-
fections, as the few golden threads which
have been accidentally woven by the
hand of fate, in my dark and tangled

web of life. Enough—The vision pas-
sed away—and now where am I!

I know not how to proceed. The
rest of my awful history is too horrible
to relate. The barrier which love had
raised between my heart and its vices,
was broken down, and I plunged anew
into the most loathsome scenes of iniqui-
ty. I cannot lead my readers even in
fancy, through the dens of wickedness,
which were constantly receiving me. I
sinned continually against light and
knowledge; and am now reaping the
bitter fruits of my madness.

"My conscience hath a thousand several
tongues,
"And every tongue brings in a several tale,
"And every tale condemns me for a villain."

I retained the name of Brainerd, by
which alone I was known. No one
could tell what had become of Arthur
Mowbray and his fate seemed a thing of
too little consequence to create inquiry.
Thus have I disgraced two names—for
twice have I been committed to prison,
for the crime of Forgery. Oh, why was
I gifted with these fatal powers of mind,
which have only helped to work my de-
struction. Ha! my conscience gives
the lie to my words. Those powers
might have raised me to wealth and hon-
or. It was vice, that was my ruin—vice,
begun in early youth, and carried by rap-
id gradations from the first trifling re-
laxation of principle, to the frightful
 enormities of guilt. I can write no
more. My task is accomplished. I am
exhausted—faint—wearied of this dread-
ful life. Oh, you know not the terrible
gloom, the deeper than Cimmerian dark-
ness of the soul, where there is no hope
—none here—none hereafter—"

Such is the true history of Arthur
Mowbray. It is but one example of the
thousands which might be given of the
fatal effects of vice—an example of an
elegant and accomplished gentleman, fit-
ted for the highest ranks and employ-
ments of life, and converted by the fear-
ful indulgence of vicious propensities,
to a felon and a wretch. Let those who
read, beware of the first approach of the
Gorgon-headed monster, ere her serpent
fangs are fastened to the heart.

I lay it down as a sacred maxim, that
every man is wretched in proportion to
his vices; and affirm the noblest orna-
ment of a young, generous mind, and the
surest source of pleasure, profit and rep-
utation in life to be an unreserved ac-
ceptance of virtue.—*Letters concerning
Mythology.*

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,

PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York
Auctions a large assortment of SEASON-
ABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices,
and will be sold lower than ever previously of-
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LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd
Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan,
Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts
to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green
FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians,
assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard;
5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts;
6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to
2s 25 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids,
12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French
and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton
and Silk Flag Hdkfs 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200
yds Bobbinet and Meeklin Laces 2 cts
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and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Can-
ton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White
Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4
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other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Sat-
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ed Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and
Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid
Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts;
Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons;
Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins;
Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and
Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and
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with many other articles too numerous
to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given
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Money and Steam!

THE Maine State Lottery for the
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gation is now in operation, and some very
handsome prizes have been sold. The
Lottery draws to-morrow, and will con-
tinue to draw about once in two weeks.
Persons who wish to make money are
invited to purchase a ticket at Barton's.
He has sold more prizes than any other
person in the State in proportion to his
tickets. Letters attended to the same
as on personal application.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway, Sept. 13. 3w 13

CAUTION!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned
not to purchase a Note of hand by
me signed, running to Patty Holman,
or order, for the sum of twenty dollars
and interest, dated May 5, 1830, and
payable in one year from date; said note
was given without any consideration,
and I am determined never to pay the
same. OLIVER PUTNAM.
Dixfield, Aug. 28, 1830. *3w12

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GENIUS OF TEMPERANCE,

Philanthropist and People's Advocate.

THIS publication, now commenced
in New York, is a continuation of
the "Philanthropist, Investigator and
Genius of Temperance," hitherto pub-
lished in Boston, and will continue in
the hands of the same editors and pub-
lishers.

It will seek, as in years past, to be an
auxiliary to the TEMPERANCE REFORM-
ATION, recording its progress with fi-
delity, maintaining its principles without
compromise, and favoring, without par-
tiality, all those individual, local, or more
general efforts, by which the cause has
been or may be promoted. Belonging
to no sect, or party, it will carefully
guard against occasions of sectarian dis-
sentiment, and thus endeavor to promote
among the people at large, the work of
self-reform on republican principles.

It will oppose intemperance, in its causes,
its concomitants, and its effects.—
The use, manufacture, and sale of dis-
tilled spirits; the demoralizing influen-
ces of the theatre, and of the sensualiz-
ing literature; the feverish thirst for am-
usement, and passion for splendor and
show; the spirit of reckless specula-
tions, induced by profligate expenditure,
the kindred mania of lottery and other
gambling, the similar "schemes" of bank
frauds; the venality which shelters opu-
lant plunderers, ripening into a system
of monopolies; the burdens of an idle
and vicious pauperism; and the oppres-
sions of an effeminate and knavish aris-
tocracy; these will all be exhibited as
connected links of the same chain of
corruption and despotism.

It will therefore seek to build, on the
basis of moral reform, the edifice of gen-
eral philanthropy and the citadel of the
people's rights. General education at
public expense, in consistency with pa-
rental duties and rights; the abolition
of the imprisonment of honest debtors,
counterbalanced by the punishment of
fraud; the relinquishment of unjust mo-
nopolies, the final emancipation of the
enslaved, and the general settlement of
national disputes without blood-shed will
be advocated as means or as results of
moral reform, in full confidence, that
with the moral habits of a people, their
intellectual and political condition will
be elevated.

Confronting tyranny, not with that a-
theism and licentiousness from which
tyranny originates; but with the re-
straints of that moral obligation, at which
tyrants tremble, it will advocate liberty
not licentiousness, equal rights, not the
annihilation of rights; just laws, not
agrarianism; the equality of men, not
the equality of brutes.

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qually support religious liberty, and dis-
countenance a union of church and state.
It is not designed as a religious newspa-
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